# MESSAGE

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OF

# GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN,

TO THE

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AT THE

## REGULAR SESSION, SEPT., 1861.

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# MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 2, 1861.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

You have assembled as the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, under circumstances of peculiar gloom and embarrassment. A sense of near danger and wide distrust pervades and excites the popular mind. Let us, without a moment's delay, address our exertions to the effort to allay the excitement, remove the danger, restore confidence in our business, political and social relations, preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the people, praying to God to give us wisdom in our counsels, and bless our labors with success.

In obedience to a provision of the Constitution of our State, I proceed to lay before you its condition up to the 1st of August last, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem to me to be proper.

## FINANCES.

Below I submit to you a statement of the finances of the State, from 10th October, 1859, to 1st August, 1861. It will be seen that the taxable property of the State for the year ending 10th October, 1860, was $516,766,167, and exceeded that of the previous year the sum of $23,356,804, and that the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st August, 1861, was $186,870 18, belonging to the different funds. See statement below.

REVENUE PROPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxable property—total valuation for 1859 | $493,409,363 |
| Taxable property—total valuation for 1860 | 516,766,167 |
| Increase over 1859 | $23,356,804 |
| Total receipts for the year 1859 | $963,623 27 |
| Balance in treasury 10th October, 1858 | 36,727 58 |
| Making | $1,020,350 85 |
| Expenses for 1859 | 883,887 38 |
| Balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1859 | $136,463 47 |
| Total receipts for 1860 | 1,111,284 88 |
| Making | $1,247,748 35 |
| Expenses for the year 1860 | 1,401,628 06 |
| Excess of expenditures 10th October, 1860 | $153,879 71 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of school fund deficit | | $56,717 37 |
| Amount of revenue deficit | | 145,336 29 |
| Making | | $202,053 66 |
| Amount of sinking fund balance | | 48,173 95 |
| Excess of expenditures as above | | $153,879 71 |
| Total receipts to 1st August, 1861 | | $1,367,476 63 |
| Excess of expenditures 10th October, 1860 | $153,879 71 | |
| Expenses to 1st August, 1861 | 1,026,726 74 | |
| | | 1,180,606 45 |
| Balance in the treasury 1st August, 1861 | | $186,870 18 |
| Of this belongs to— | | |
| Revenue | | $53,493 40 |
| School fund | | 86,058 23 |
| Sinking fund | | 5,001 54 |
| Commissioners military fund | | 42,317 01 |
| | | $186,870 18 |

NOTE—In the receipts from 10th October, 1860, to 1st August, 1861, there are included the following amounts, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Sinking Fund Commissioners for revenue proper, per act Assembly, approved 30th March, 1861 | $200,000 00 |
| From Bank Kentucky for revenue proper | 60,000 00 |
| From Gov. Magoffin, military loan, paid in treasury | 57,559 48 |
| Making | $317,559 48 |

From the foregoing it appears that the increase of the taxable property of the State for the year ending October 10, 1860, over 1859, was $23,356,804. Yet owing to the large appropriations of the last Legislature, and the extraordinary expenses of its several called and adjourned sessions, as well as to the failure of sheriffs to collect and pay into the treasury the revenue, I was compelled to borrow, under the acts of the Legislature herein referred to, the sum of $200,000 from the sinking fund. And after that sum was exhausted in meeting the demands upon the treasury, an arrangement was made with the Bank of Kentucky for $60,000 more, for which no bond was executed. For the payment of these sums I recommend that provision be made.

The following is the amount of revenue outstanding 1st August, 1861, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1840 | $488 21 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1841 | 1,700 48 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1843 | 200 02 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1844 | 13 98 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1850 | 160 98 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1851 | 162 52 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1852 | 634 25 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1853 | 4,718 74 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1854 | 4,991 01 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1855 | 552 87 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1856 | 4,073 83 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1857 | 448 12 |
| Amount carried forward | $18,145 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount brought forward | $18,145 01 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1858 | 56,674 66 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1859 | 20,249 21 |
| Sheriffs' revenue, 1860 | 221,987 27 |
| Total | $297,356 15 |
| Deduct commissions, delinquents, &c., which the several sheriffs will be entitled to upon settlement of their accounts, say about | 60,000 00 |
| Leaving an uncollected revenue this day | $237,356 15 |

Executions have been issued against the sheriffs of the different counties from which the above amount is due for a greater portion of it, and are now in the hands of the sheriffs for collection, but from the unsettled condition of the country and the scarcity of money, no estimate of the amount that will be paid can be made.

From the ruin of trade, the destruction of confidence, and the breaking up of our commercial relations, our banks and capitalists have been compelled to protect themselves by withdrawing from circulation an immense amount of money needed to carry on the business of the people, and that, too, at a time when their assistance was most needed. These causes have rendered it impossible for the sheriffs to collect the balance above reported. Some of the sheriffs have resigned rather than make further efforts to collect. Property has been advertised again and again in many places, and put up at auction to be sold, but there were no bidders. In other instances great sacrifices have been made in consequence of the scarcity of money. In some counties threats have been made against the officers and resistance to the laws have been threatened, rather than suffer the sacrifice of sales. I have deemed it my duty to say this much in palliation of the conduct of the sheriffs in not collecting and paying into the treasury the outstanding revenue.

Of the loan of $80,000 referred to in a previous message as contracted by me from the banks, $57,559 48, the amount unexpended in my hands, was transferred to the credit of the Military Board. The balance was employed in the purchase of arms, munitions, &c., all of which is now the property of the State. For the loan the bonds of the State have been executed by the Military Board, as authorized by an act of the Legislature, which will be explained more fully in the report of the Board, here referred to. I recommend that provision be made for the payment of the principal and semi-annual interests of these bonds. In this report I would particularly call your attention to the seizure of a large quantity of the public arms, and our efforts to repossess them from our citizens after they were returned from Tennessee. Forty-four stand of arms were also seized by some unknown and lawless persons, and taken, as the Board were informed,

to camp Boone, in the same State. The commanding officer, upon demand made for them, replied he was ready to deliver them to an authorized agent, upon proof of their identity and that they were the property of the State.

An increase in the taxation of the taxable property of the State is recommended to provide for the payment of the indebtedness hereinbefore referred to, and the deficiencies in the revenue occasioned by a decrease in the value of property and the increase of expenditures. Kentucky has suffered far less than many of the States up to this date, and our people will bear the necessary burthen with cheerfulness.

SINKING FUND.

Below you have a statement of the amount in the sinking fund proper to meet the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt.

The balance on the 1st August, 1861, in treasury, not embraced in the previous statement, belonging to the sinking fund proper, which should be added to that from the revenue department, as above stated, is $132,272 61. Then add the outstanding loan at 6 per cent. to individuals, under an act of the Legislature, due 1st August, 1861, $201,132 29; also, amount of loan to State of Kentucky by sinking fund commissioners, under act of the Legislature, approved 30th March, 1861, and you have the whole amount of the sinking fund proper, $568,406 44:

SINKING FUND PROPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts for 1859 | $572,877 29 |
| Balance in the treasury 10th October, 1858 | 41,163 88 |
| Making | $614,041 17 |
| Expenses for the year 1859 | 405,985 92 |
| Leaving balance in the treasury 10th October, 1859 | $208,055 25 |
| Receipts for the year 1860 | 926,083 93 |
| Making | $1,134,139 18 |
| Expenses for the year 1860 | 853,711 46 |
| Leaving in the treasury 10th October, 1860 | $280,427 72 |
| Add that due from revenue department, as above | 48,173 95 |
| Sinking fund loan outstanding 10th October, 1860 | 234,329 59 |
| Total amount of sinking fund 10th October, 1860 | $563,931 26 |
| Total receipts to 1st August, 1861 | $614,382 29 |
| Balance in the treasury 10th October, 1860 | 280,427 72 |
| Making | $894,810 01 |
| Expenses to 1st August, 1861 | 732,537 40 |
| Leaving balance in the treasury 1st August, 1861 | $162,272 61 |
| Sinking fund loan outstanding August 1st, 1861 | 201,132 29 |
| Add that due from revenue department, as above | 5,001 54 |
| Add amount of loan to State of Kentucky (for revenue proper) by sinking fund commissioners, under act of 30th March, 1861, payable 9 and 6 months after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest | 200,000 00 |
| Total amount sinking fund 1st August, 1861 | $568,406 44 |

Resources of the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz :

1st. Tax on the surplus fund of Commercial Bank of Kentucky.
Tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky.
Tax on the capital stock of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.
Tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Louisville.
Tax on the capital stock of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.
Tax on the capital stock of the Deposit Banks.
2d. Dividends on 7,000 shares stock in Bank of Kentucky.
Dividends on 2,399 shares stock in Bank of Kentucky.
Dividends on 2,500 shares stock in Northern Bank.
Dividends on 6,000 shares stock in Southern Bank.
3d. Dividends on State stock in turnpike roads and profits on works of internal improvements.
4th. Dividends on 400 shares stock in Northern Bank of Kentucky.
Dividends on 406 shares stock in Bank of Louisville.
5th. Proceeds of sales, water leases, &c., on slack-water improvements.
6th. Lease of the penitentiary. 7th. Five cent revenue tax.
8th. Tax on brokers and insurance offices.
9th. Interest on loan to keeper Kentucky penitentiary
10th. Proceeds of the Commonwealth Bank, and stock in old Bank of Kentucky.
11th. Redemption of forfeited lands and escheats.
12th. Interest on $74,519 50 bonds in railroad, Louisville to Frankfort.
13th. Dividend on 2,178 shares of stock in Frankfort and Lexington railroad company.
14th. Excess in the treasury over $10,000. 15th. Tax on playing cards.
16th. Tax on stock in Louisville and Frankfort railroad.
17th. Interest on sinking fund loans.

The following is a statement of the interest of the State debt due semi-annually :

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount interest on 6 per cent. bonds | $168,747 84 |
| Amount interest on 5 per cent. bonds | 85,913 50 |
| Total interest paid annually | $254,661 34 |
| Semi-annual interest | $127,330 67 |

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As part of the resources of the State, the following stocks are owned by the State in works of internal improvement, amounting in the aggregate to $4,830,474 99, (exclusive of the stock held by the State in the Frankfort and Lexington railroad, and the bond upon the Louisville and Frankfort railroad,) the actual value of which does not exceed $1,000,000 ; but the people are somewhat compensated for the loss by the benefits received by those in whose neighborhood the improvements were made :

*Amount of stock owned by the State in the following improvements:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kentucky river navigation | $901,932 70 |
| Green and Barren river navigation | 859,126 79 |
| Licking river navigation | 372,520 70 |
| Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington | 213,200 00 |
| Franklin county, from Frankfort to Shelby county | 20,000 00 |
| Turnpike road, Shelby county | 45,000 00 |
| Muldrough's Hill and Bridge | 55,145 46 |
| Franklin county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard | 17,064 00 |
| Anderson county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard | 42,950 00 |
| Mercer county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard | 71,800 00 |
| Lincoln county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard | 51,299 00 |
| Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles | 78,122 00 |
| Danville, Lancaster, Nicholasville, and Lexington | 151,382 00 |
| Frankfort to Georgetown, (Franklin portion) | 15,400 00 |
| Amount carried forward | $2,894,942 65 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount brought forward | $2,894,942 65 |
| Frankfort to Georgetown, (Scott portion) | 43,325 00 |
| Winchester and Lexington | 45,100 00 |
| Covington, Williamstown, and Georgetown | 86,912 66 |
| Williamstown and Georgetown | 83,223 11 |
| Lexington and Georgetown | 30,270 00 |
| Richmond and Lexington | 75,383 00 |
| Louisville to mouth of Salt river | 65,340 99 |
| Mouth of Salt river to Elizabethtown | 84,580 16 |
| Elizabethtown to Bell's tavern | 118,778 24 |
| Bell's tavern to Bowling-Green | 85,488 70 |
| Bowling-Green to Tennessee line | 87,194 16 |
| Springfield and Bardstown | 65,190 60 |
| Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville | 109,646 00 |
| Louisville and Bardstown | 100,000 00 |
| Bardstown and Glasgow | 289,825 19 |
| Glasgow to Tennessee line | 110,385 38 |
| Maysville and Mt. Sterling | 88,072 59 |
| Anderson county and Versailles | 20,000 00 |
| Logan, Todd, and Christian | 149,428 91 |
| Maysville and Bracken | 25,948 00 |
| New Market, Lebanon, and Washington | 2,655 82 |
| | $4,661,691 16 |
| Owingsville and Big Sandy, (dirt road) | 168,783 83 |
| Total | $4,830,474 99 |

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt 1st August, 1861:

| Description of bond. | Original issue. | Amount redeemed. | Amount unredeemed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount due and outstanding of the 6 per cent. issue of $609,500, of 6 year bonds, and Internal Improvement Railroad Scrip | ---------- | ---------- | $402 00 |
| Bonds issued May 25th, 1835, to Bank of Kentucky, under act of February 28, 1835, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest at the Bank of Kentucky | $100,000 00 | $77,000 00 | 23,000 00 |
| Bonds issued August 1st, 1835, to Prime, Ward & King, under an act of February 28th, 1835, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest at New York | 100,000 00 | 7,000 00 | 93,000 00 |
| Bonds issued April 25, 1836, to Northern Bank of Kentucky, under an act of February 29, 1836, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest at Northern Bank of Kentucky | 100,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 95,000 00 |
| Bonds issued June 1st, 1836, to Bank of Kentucky, under an act of February 29, 1836, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest at the Northern Bank of Kentucky | 50,000 00 | 46,000 00 | 4,000 00 |
| Bonds issued April 1st, 1837, to War Department, under an act of February 23, 1837, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest at New York | 165,000 00 | ---------- | 165,000 00 |
| Bonds issued September 2d, 1843, to John Tilford, agent to sell, under an act of March 8, 1843, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. interest at New York | 100,000 00 | 21,000 00 | 79,000 00 |
| Bonds issued July 1st, 1838, to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, under an act of February 16, 1838, payable 30 years after date, and bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | 1,250,000 00 | 203,000 00 | 1,047,000 00 |

| Description of bond. | Original issue. | Amount redeemed. | Amount unredeemed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bonds issued from 22d April, 1840, to 19th February, 1841, to contractors on public works, under act of February 22d, 1839, payable 30 years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | $33,000 00 | $6,000 00 | $27,000 00 |
| Bonds issued November 4, 1840, to Northern Bank of Kentucky, under an act of February 21, 1840, payable 30 years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | 235,000 00 | 47,000 00 | 188,000 00 |
| Bonds issued November 4, 1840, to Bank of Kentucky, under an act of February 21, 1840, payable 30 years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | 180,000 00 | 29,000 00 | 151,000 00 |
| Bonds issued from April 3, 1841, to April 1, 1842, to contractors, and in exchange for 6 year bonds, under act of February 21, 1840, February, 1841, and March 3d, 1842, March 11, 1843, and March 2, 1844, payable 30 years after date, and bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | 1,741,000 00 | 315,000 00 | 1,426,000 00 |
| Bonds issued January 1, 1845, to holders of Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, under act of March 1, 1844, payable 15 or 30 years after date, at the pleasure of the State, bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | 150,000 00 | 147,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Bonds issued from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, to holders of 6 year bonds and others, under act of February 23, 1846, and March 1, 1847, payable 15 or 30 years after date, at the pleasure of the State, bearing 6 per cent. interest at New York | 70,000 00 | 22,000 00 | *48,000 00 |
| Bonds issued to Southern Bank of Kentucky, under the several acts chartering said bank, bearing 6 per cent. interest | 600,000 00 | 600,000 00 | ---------- |
| Bonds held by the Board of Education | 1,326,770 01 | ---------- | 1,326,770 01 |
| Bond for unexpended county distribution, issued 23d August, 1855, and held by the Board of Education | 42,894 72 | ---------- | 42,894 72 |
| Bond for unexpended county distribution, issued 21st February, 1857, and held by Board of Education | 12,167 30 | ---------- | 12,167 30 |
| Total | $6,255,832 03 | 1,525,000 00 | $4,731,234 03 |
| Amount of 6 per cent. debt due and outstanding | ---------- | $402 00 | |
| Amount of 5 per cent. bonds unredeemed | ---------- | 459,000 00 | |
| Amount of 6 per cent. bonds unredeemed | ---------- | 2,690,000 00 | |
| No. 1. At thirty years date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, dated August 9, 1840 | $24,000 00 | | |
| No. 20. At thirty years date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, dated January 16, 1840 | 21,500 00 | | |
| No 21. At thirty years date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, dated January 1, 1840 | 22,000 00 | | |
| No. 22. At thirty-five years date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, dated January 18, 1840 | 500,000 00 | | |
| No. 23. At thirty-five years date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, dated January 22, 1840 | 170,000 00 | | |
| No. 24. At thirty-five years date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, dated January 22, 1840 | 180,000 00 | | |
| No. —. Bearing 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1848, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and dated December 20, 1848 | 308,268 42 | | * Due in 1861. |

| Description of bond. | Original issue. | Amount redeemed. | Amount unredeemed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. —. Amount of bond issued for balance due for interest on State bonds, and same dated July 5, 1850, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from January 1, 1850 | $101,001 59 | 1,326,770 01 | |
| Bond issued by the Governor for surplus due the several counties, dated 23d August, 1855, held by Board of Education | | 42,894 72 | |
| Bond issued by the Governor for surplus due the several counties, dated 21st February, 1857, held by Board of Education | | 12,167 30 | |
| | | | $4,731,234 03 |
| The State has the following means to meet her indebtedness as above, $4,731,234 03, if they could be applied, viz: | | | |
| Stock in Bank of Kentucky | $939,900 00 | | |
| Stock in Northern Bank of Kentucky | 290,000 00 | | |
| Stock in Bank of Louisville | 40,600 00 | | |
| Stock in Southern Bank of Kentucky | 600,000 00 | | |
| | | 1,670,500 00 | |
| Stock in Frankfort and Lexington railroad company, equal to, say | $217,800 00 | | |
| Bonds in Louisville and Frankfort railroad company | 74,519 50 | 1,962,819 50 | |
| Total amount sinking fund 1st Aug. 1861 | | 568,406 44 | $2,531 225 94 |

We have in addition to this the investments made by the State in turnpike roads, rivers, &c., the present value of which is uncertain, amounting in the aggregate to $4,830,474 99.

It appears the total amount of sinking fund, August 1st, 1861, was $568,406 44. The investments made by the State, now uncertain, to meet the debt, amount to $4,830,474 90. From this statement it will be readily observed that the State debt has been greatly reduced within the last two years, and the resources are amply sufficient to meet the balance as it falls due.

The commissioners of the sinking fund have been calling in the loan from individuals in such installments as would not oppress the debtors with the view of having the means on hand of purchasing the bonds of the State before they fell due, and as they were offered at the current rates; but such has been the high character and credit of the Commonwealth, at a time of revolution and civil war, that but few comparatively have been offered in the markets of the country under par or at a serious sacrifice to the holders. It is a matter of just pride and pleasure, at such a time as this, that our banks and the finances of the State have been so managed, under the most alarming events and the most embarrassing circumstances, as to affect our credit, perhaps less than any State in the Union.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

In view of the increasing business of this office, I deem it my duty to recommend an additional allowance of money for the employment of more clerks. I am informed by the laborious and highly competent head of this department, that it is impossible for him, with the present number of clerks, to perform the duties of the office with that dispatch that the necessities of the country require. His efficient, systematic, and laborious predecessor, Mr. Thomas S. Page, recommended an additional sum for clerk hire during his administration of this, the most important of all the departments of the State government; and the business has been constantly increasing since. If it were necessary then, it needs no argument to prove it is so now.

TREASURY.

You are referred to the report of the active, capable, and efficient officer of the treasury for information connected with his department; and in view of the accumulating business he has to transact, I recommend, earnestly, he be allowed a clerk at a reasonable salary.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Below you have a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the school fund from 31st December, 1858, to 1st August, 1861, with the number of children at school during the years 1858, '59, and '60, and also the resources of the school fund:

SCHOOL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1858 | $328,808 50 |
| Balance 31st December, 1857 | 2,126 29 |
| Making | $330,934 79 |
| Expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1858 | 321,579 81 |
| Balance 31st December, 1858 | $9,354 98 |
| Receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1859 | 475,823 31 |
| Making | $485,178 29 |
| Expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1859 | 325,367 85 |
| Balance 31st December, 1859 | $159,810 44 |
| Receipts from 31st December, 1859, to 10th October, 1860 | 126,246 73 |
| Making | $286,057 17 |
| Expenses from 31st December, 1859, to 10th October, 1860 | 342,874 54 |
| Excess of expenses 10th October, 1860 | $56,717 37 |
| Expenses from 10th October, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 | 1,401 01 |
| Making | $58,118 38 |
| Receipts from 10th October, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 | 195,858 96 |
| Balance 31st December, 1860 | $137,740 58 |
| Receipts from 31st December, 1860, to August 1st, 1861 | 151,329 67 |
| Making | $289 070 25 |
| Expenses from 31st December, 1860, to 1st August, 1861 | 203,011 92 |
| Balance 1st August, 1861 | $86,058 33 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average number of children at school 1858 | 97,001 |
| Average number of children at school 1859 | 98,905 |
| Average number of children at school 1860 | 107,219 |
| Average number of children at school 1861 | No report yet. |

RESOURCES OF THE SCHOOL FUND

Interest on State bonds amounting to $1,381,832 03.
Dividend on 735 shares of Bank of Kentucky stock, $73,500 00.
Tax on Farmers' Bank capital and surplus fund.
Tax on Commercial Bank capital.
Tax on Bank of Ashland capital.
One fourth, or five cents, of the revenue collected each year.

The whole number of children reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the county commissioners for the school year ending December 31, 1860, is 286,370—a larger number than ever reported before. Of these, the highest number of children actually attending the district schools was 165,534; the lowest number at school, 53,387; and the average number attending school, 107,219. The number of district schools reported for the past year is 4,696.

A comparison of the above returns with those of former years will very strikingly attest the prosperity of our common school system. It will reveal a very marked and gratifying increase in the number of children actually *attending school* and receiving the benefits of education. It is in this channel that increase is most to be desired; and will be, in its effects, most vitally important. It must be a matter of sincere congratulation to all who have been instrumental in founding and sustaining a system of popular education in this Commonwealth, to witness the rapid progress and continued prosperity of this important and increasing public interest. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the able and accomplished Superintendent of Public Instruction for his unceasing efforts in the management and perfection of the system.

BANKS.

I hazard nothing in saying that our banks, looking to their safety and the interests of the stockholders, have been managed with great caution and prudence. Their circulation had been reduced in the last eighteen months from thirteen millions to less than seven millions, as shown by their reports They have afforded, under the judicious management of the managers, a sound, safe, and uniform currency, at all times convertible into gold and silver, and are now able to meet all the heavy demands made upon them in the same coin. It is to be regretted that their own safety demanded the heavy reduction in the circulation so much needed by the industry and products of the State; but the condition of the whole country made it unavoidable.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Since the burning of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, the patients have been greatly reduced in number, but have been as

comfortably provided for as circumstances would permit. I deem it of the highest importance that a liberal appropriation be made by the Legislature for the completion of the building.

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum, under the management of its accomplished and talented Superintendent, is in a highly prosperous condition, and daily improving; but the hospital accommodations for these helpless and unfortunate persons are totally inadequate. The institution is now crowded. The house has suitable accommodations for 225 patients, the number assigned by law. They have now 239 under treatment, 14 over their number; and the number is not objectionable, if they had additional room. An addition for 100 patients in this asylum, when the Western Lunatic Asylum is rebuilt, will afford all the accommodation required by the insane of the State. The disturbed, unhappy, and embarrassed condition of the State may forbid it; but the most terrible of all human maladies under which these unfortunates labor, impose a duty upon me to ask that relief for them from a generous, humane, and enlightened Legislature, which their condition requires. The means appropriated by the last Legislature to build a kitchen and bakery disconnected from the main buildings, have rendered them secure from fire. These buildings are nearly completed; and had similar precautions been adopted at the Western Asylum, according to the repeated suggestions of the Board of Managers, the State would not now be called on to replace the building to which we have called your attention. The annual report of these intitutions will be received on the 1st of October, when I will take pleasure in laying them before your honorable body.

It is with more than ordinary degree of satisfaction and pride that I invite your attention to the success of the last of the charities of the State established by the Legislature. I refer you to the report of the indefatigable and highly competent superintendent of that institution, at the late called session of the Legislature, for information on this subject. Many, perhaps most persons, doubted the success of the enterprise when it was recommended by me.

The experiment has far more than met the expectations of its most sanguine friends. I invite particular attention to its management, as it is located in a beautiful grove near the city, which can be visited in a walk for exercise during the session. I hazard little in saying that there are few, very few, cases of imbecility not susceptible of such improvement as will enable them to take care of themselves, and make them comparatively useful members of that society to which they were objects of loathsomeness. Last October the commissioners contracted with Messrs. Cook & Brawner, of the city of Frankfort, to

put the building under roof, &c. They will complete the contract in a few days, I have been informed, in which the balance of the appropriation of the last Legislature will be exhausted; the sum of $6,500 having been expended in the purchase of the farm and buildings where it is located. For its completion it will require the appropriaof a further sum, which I recommend, estimated at $9,200.

| | |
|---|---|
| For carpenter's work, plastering, painting, glazing, &c. | $6,900 00 |
| Heating apparatus | 850 00 |
| Grading, sewer, and fencing | 1,100 00 |
| Cistern complete | 350 00 |
| | $9,200 00 |

It is too early to receive the regular reports from the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylums, but I will submit them at an early day after they are received for your inspection. No two institutions could be more faithfully or successfully managed to accomplish the great purposes for which they are designed, and I commend them to your care and protection.

PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary will be transmitted to you. The buildings ordered to be erected by the Legislature are nearly completed in accordance with the requirements of the law. The prison is in good condition and in all respects well managed. The efficient lessee, owing to the prostration of trade and the destruction of the legitimate fruits of the labor employed, may suffer serious loss.

I have thus endeavored as briefly as possible to present a true statement of the condition of the State. It is a source of pride and just congratulation that our resources, with abundant crops, are comparatively greater, our burdens less, and our credit far better than many of our sister States. I congratulate you that our policy has been such as to preserve the peace at home and thus far to save us from being involved in the pending war. No man can contemplate the strife now raging between the hostile sections without shuddering. No one can think of war among ourselves without horror. If possible, let us avoid such a calamity. Can we do it? Can we maintain our present position? All philanthropists, patriots, and christians will come up in earnest to the good work. Let us preserve inviolate our position of neutrality, and it is accomplished. That position is our only hope. If it be invaded from one side, it will be violated on the other, and Kentucky will become the dark and bloody battle-ground of the warring sections.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Looking to the Constitution of the United States, the nature of our institutions, the philosophy of their construction, and the causes of

this war, I think Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position. Kentucky had no agency in the organization and fostering of that sectional party in the free States which has proven so disastrous to the Union, nor did she approve the separate action and secession of the Southern States at the time. We are not responsible for the war, and ought not to be invoked by either section to involve her people or the State in the struggle. Moreover, our relations are such as to leave to the State no other position. The Presidents of the United States and of the Confederate States are her children, both natives of Kentucky. Many of the chief actors on both sides are Kentuckians. Our people have time and again manifested and proven their love for and loyalty to the Union; but it cannot be controverted that their sympathies and trade, their associations, and ties of blood and friendship, their institutions and interests, are mainly identified with the South. The Northwestern and Southern States are peopled with our kindred. Neither party ought to expect Kentucky at this time to abandon her chosen position of neutrality and engage in the war against her brethren and friends, and in violence to the sympathies, feelings, and convictions of her people. Especially ought not this to be asked or expected when it is manifest that, owing to the division among our people, Kentucky, while benefiting neither party, would herself become a prey to civil war, the very acme of all social or political calamities. Let us, then, labor to avert the impending ruin. Let us preserve our position of neutrality as the only anchor of peace, of hope, and of safety. Thus may we avert civil war, and save our soil from the desolation of the conflict of hostile armies.

Until recently, the neutrality of Kentucky has not been seriously aggressed upon by either of the belligerent powers. Lawless raids upon our soil have been suffered from both sides, private property has been seized, our commerce interrupted and our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne by our citizens with great patience, and reparation obtained in all cases where it was possible. But recently a military force has been organized, equipped, and encamped in the central portion of the State, the officers are commissioned by, and act under, the authority of the President of the United States, and the soldiers of which are sworn into the Federal service. The authorities of the State were not consulted in this movement. It was done but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from the people, and into whose hands and keeping has been committed the policy and destinies of the Commonwealth. Under what provision of the Constitution, by what laws of Congress or this State, the Federal Government has proceeded to raise volunteers in Kentucky, and quar-

ter an army in our midst, I do not know. For what purpose their army is encamped in our State, what good is expected to result from its presence, and what the plea of policy or necessity which has induced the President and his advisers to disregard the thrice chosen position of neutrality on the part of our people, I am not advised. Is any protection needed in Kentucky which the representatives of the people cannot afford? Do a majority of the citizens of the State desire the presence of a Federal army in the State? I think not. Is there a larger force needed? Increase it. Is the present law defective? Alter it—amend it—give it efficiency. Place a sufficient army in the field, if need be, to make our position respected; but let it be done under the laws and Constitution of Kentucky. I recommend that the law of last spring be so amended as to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum of money to purchase the arms and munitions of war for defense.

Soon after the organization and encampment of this force in the State, I commissioned two gentlemen of Lexington, Messrs. W. A. Dudley and F. K. Hunt, to proceed to Washington City, to urge upon the President either the disbanding of this force, or its removal beyond the limits of the State. I also commissioned Mr. George W. Johnson, of Scott county, to proceed to Richmond, Va., and urge upon the President of the Confederate States a continued observance of our position. The report of the commissioners, with the entire correspondence upon the subject, is herewith submitted. In this connection, I submit a correspondence between the Governor of Tennessee and myself on the same subject.

In his response to my communication, the President of the United States says he has "acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what" he "believed to be the wish of a majority" of our people, and that he does "not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that the force shall be removed." Thus impressed as to the wish of the people of Kentucky, he respectfully declined to comply with my request. The inference seems to be fair, that if advised of the wish of the people of Kentucky for the removal of this force, the President would comply with it.

Believing that a large majority of the people of Kentucky, including a majority of the Union men, never desired the establishment of these camps, and now desire their removal, that the presence of this military force in our midst is without the sanction of the people or the authority of the Constitution, and that unless removed, our people will be sooner or later embroiled in the war, I recommend that you pass resolutions requesting the disbanding, or removal from the State, of

any and all military bodies not under the authority of the State. The tone of the letter of the President indicates that he will respect your will in shaping the policy of the State; and if duly advised by you through resolutions, I cannot doubt that this most alarming cause of excitement and danger to the peace of the Commonwealth will be removed. Kentucky is, I believe, at this time, the only State in the Union where the Constitution and laws of the country, both State and National, are respected. We yet enjoy the freedom of speech and of the press. Our State is yet a safe retreat from the oppressions of both sections. Let us cling to our position and policy as the only hope of peace and safety.

The continued introduction of Federal guns into the State, and their distribution to private citizens, unwarranted by law, is another source of constant irritation, and a fruitful cause of violence and trouble. You could in no way more effectually contribute to the maintenance of peace within the State than by arresting this prolific source of excitement, irritation, and violence.

Numerous cases of aggressions upon private rights by both the belligerent governments have been reported to me, but in many cases I have had no right or power to afford the redress claimed. The seizure of the steamers "W. B. Terry" by a Federal gun-boat from Cairo, the "Orr" by private parties who have carried her into Tennessee, and of the Pocahontas by Confederate soldiers, are referred to as cases of recent occurrence. To embody the reports in reference to all these cases of wrong, would swell this paper beyond its proper dimensions. In reference to the two cases of seizure of the steamers "Terry" and "Orr," I submit the report of Dr. John M. Johnson and a letter from Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, to both of which your attention is invited. In this connection I mention also a case of recent violence in Harrison county, involving the killing of one man and the wounding of another. My order to Gen. Crittenden, and his prompt and ready execution of it, as shown by his report, are submitted to you. I would recommend this whole subject to your attention, and do not doubt that in your wisdom you will take some action to secure to the person and property of our citizens the much needed protection.

In regard to our national difficulties, my action, from first to last, has been dictated by an earnest wish to preserve the neutrality and peace of Kentucky. I am not conscious of any lack of vigilance or effort, on my part, in maintaining the peaceful attitude of neutrality which the people of the State have determined to occupy. The very corner-stone of the theory of the States Rights party, to which I

have always adhered, is the right of the people of a State, by a lawful expression of a majority thereof, to determine the policy and the relations of the Commonwealth. My functions are purely executive, and I am bound by my oath of office to carry out the lawful will of the people, whether the policy they prefer accords with my own views or not. The Constitution is the only barrier between the people and the Executive which I recognize. I was elected Governor by a majority of the people, who well knew my political sentiments. Since my election great questions have arisen, which, if contemplated in the canvass, it was hoped would be settled by adjustment in the councils of the Federal Government; and these questions unhappily involve the external relations, the peace and prosperity of Kentucky. I deprecated the introduction of these questions, and did all I could to avert the issues. No man lives, or ever did live, who more honestly and earnestly desired to uphold and perpetuate the Union, by a faithful execution of the Federal Constitution. In the canvass which led to my election as Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, I contended for the principle, to which I had ever been faithful, that the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, had the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure. Since then the people of this State have thrice been summoned to the polls, and, according to my interpretation of their votes, have expressed themselves in favor of preserving the neutrality and peace of the State. I have construed these expressions as signifying that the people were not yet prepared to dissolve their relation to the old Union, and were not to be employed in any way, directly or indirectly, as partisans for or against either of the belligerents in the unhappy fratricidal war between the Federal and Confederate States. I have also construed them as emphatic refusals to be made the instruments of coercing the people of the seceded States by force of arms. I have never been able to construe the votes of the people of Kentucky as meaning that unconstitutional aggressions could be sanctified by any display of numerical or military power. The Constitution would be a snare, a fraud, a mockery, if the rights which it undertakes to protect may be violated by any majority, however large.

When a *sectional* party was enthroned in power, pledged not only not to cease the dangerous agitation, but to continue it regardless of the constitution and the judiciary--when the sectional party had, through its representative official leaders, announced its purpose to wage an irrepressible conflict till all the States should be free or all slave States, meaning thereby that all should be free—even then, the statesmen of

Kentucky, earnestly anxious to preserve and perpetuate the Union and the government established by our fathers, presented the olive branch to their northern brethren, in the form of proposed amendments to the constitution. Those amendments, presented by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky, proposed no aggression upon any northern rights. They asked no new rights for the South. They simply required fresh guarantees for existing rights; and they demanded less for the South than the Supreme Court had solemnly decided the South to be constitutionally entitled to enjoy. These amendments, accepted by the North, would have been satisfactory to the South. The now President and the late Secretary of State of the Confederate States, then Senators of the United States, avowed their willingness to accept the Crittenden amendments as satisfactory to the South. Their acceptance by the dominant party in Congress would have diminished no earthly right or enjoyment of the North; nor added one earthly right to the South, except a pledge of future tranquility in the enjoyment of existing constitutional rights. The olive branch thus tendered was rudely repelled by the North. All other proposals of compromise, adjustment, and peace were arrogantly rejected, and the insolent menace of coercion was insultingly held *in terrorem* over a free people!

Now, I have glanced at these facts as pertinent to a correct interpretation of the will of the people of Kentucky, signified by their late votes. Undoubtedly, the people of Kentucky are ardently attached to the Union established by the fathers and operated according to the rule of the constitution. Undoubtedly, they have meant that all civil remedies shall be exhausted before they will relinquish the fond hope of its restoration and perpetuation. Undoubtedly, they have meant to wait the exhaustion of all civil remedies before they will even consider the question of assuming new external relations.

All this I perfectly understand as the sense of the people, and I have cordially respected their meaning. But I have never understood the proud and brave and just-minded freemen of Kentucky to mean that they will tamely submit to unconstitutional aggression upon their sacred rights. I have never understood them to renounce the sentiment and feeling of sympathy with the people of aggrieved sister States. Nor can I interpret any of their expressions to mean an approval of the war to subjugate the South. Still less can I construe any of their votes as meaning that they will submit themselves as joint instruments in prosecuting a coercive war against their Southern brethren. They have only meant to say, that they still have some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union; and until that

hope is utterly blasted, they will not alter their existing relations. It was in this view that they have struggled to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State, and hold her in position to exercise a mediatorial office between the belligerents. Should all such hopes and offices fail, they will then assume such attitude as their own judgment may sanction; and they will maintain it with the valor and fortitude characteristic of Kentuckians.

Their final decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain. No true States Rights man can ever set himself in factious opposition to the will of the people of his State, however honestly he may be opposed to her policy. I have no consciousness that, in any thought, word, or act of mine, I have thwarted the lawful purposes of the people of Kentucky. On the contrary, I have used unceasing vigilance and efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State. In proof of this, I refer to every act of mine, public or private, since the day of my inauguration. Some of these acts were reported to the former sessions of the Legislature. Others have gone to the public in other forms; and others still are herewith reported. And no word or act of mine can be cited inconsistent with those now and heretofore reported. Whatever the rancor of distempered partisans may suggest, the judgment of [illegible] unimpassioned fellow-citizens and impartial history will render me justice and vindicate my motives, acts, and good name against all unfavorable criticism.

It is scarcely necessary, but a brief reference will establish the averments above made. I cite the declarations of my inaugural; the reports and exhibits of all my messages; my correspondence with commissioners to Kentucky from Southern States; my efforts to procure a national convention; then to procure a convention of the Slave States; then of the Border Slave States; then my correspondence with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to keep peace on our borders; then my endeavor, associated with General Thomas L. Crittenden, to interpose the mediatorial offices of Kentucky between the belligerents; the missions of General Buckner and Senator Johnson to Cairo, Columbus, and Tennessee; the arrangement between Gen. Buckner and Gen. McClellan; the assurances I have received, and which have never been violated, from the Governor of Tennessee, of his purpose not to violate the neutrality of Kentucky; the conference between Gen. Buckner and the President of the United States; and, lastly, though I might cite many other acts, all inspired by the same purpose of preserving our neutrality and peace, the mis-

sions herewith reported to the Federal and Confederate States. The honest people of Kentucky will correctly interpret the spirit and purpose of all these acts; nor can calumny deny nor malice successfully distort them. Neither can any act, public or private, inconsistent with the spirit and purpose of these efforts to preserve the peace and neutrality of the State, ever be brought home to my door. But my earnest endeavors to save the State from the horrors of civil war are established by evidences which will remain a perfect historic record; and which I owe it to my own good name, to my fellow-citizens of Kentucky, and to my children, to leave among the archives of the State.

The President's war proclamation, of April 15, in which he called for 75,000 militia, was, in my opinion, illegal, even in view of the professed objects of the call; and I did not then doubt that the real object of it was the prosecution of an unconstitutional war of coercion against the South. I did not and could not hesitate, therefore, in returning a peremptory refusal to the demand upon me for Kentucky troops. The Constitution of the United States must be construed rationally. The powers given to Congress were not intended to be exercised by the President without the intervention of Congress. For instance, the power to declare war is given to Congress. This implies that the President constitutionally cannot declare war without the consent of Congress. The act of 1795 was passed by Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. Upon a careful consideration of this act, it is manifest that the calling forth of the militia contemplated was where there had been a judicial investigation, a decision of the court and execution awarded, and the power of the courts and the marshal's power not being sufficient, the President being officially informed, should call out the militia. This act, therefore, did not authorize the President to call out 75,000 men, for two reasons; first, there had been by the courts no judgment or decision, or efforts on the part of the marshals to execute the law; second, the alleged insurrection consisted of a number of States of the Confederacy withdrawing from the Union, and could not be coerced back without making war on them; and Congress alone having the war-making power, and having declined a short time before, after full consideration of the proposition, the President's call was the initiatory step to the war which he had not the constitutional power to make. If part of the States have no other than a revolutionary right to separate from the others, it was not provided in the Constitution that the remaining States should have the right and the power to coerce them back, unless it be under the power to declare and make war, which, it is fair to believe, was intended for

foreign nations, and not a part of our own, as it is a part of the history of the Constitution that the convention which formed it refused to grant the power to coerce back a seceding State.

This act of 1795 was on the statute book when Mr. Webster denied to President Jackson the power to call on the military force of the country to coerce the collection of the revenues in 1833. The history of that case shows that the President awaited the action of Congress, and did not take any step towards calling out the militia until specially authorized by Congress. I refused troops, therefore, because, in my judgment, the President's call was unconstitutional and without the sanction of law. The President admits, in his message to Congress, that necessity had compelled him to act without the authority of law, and asks that his acts shall be sanctioned. I could easily shelter myself under a similar plea of necessity. If the necessity of which he speaks was great in his case, it was far greater in mine, because no other policy, in my humble judgment, could have been pursued by Kentucky which would have prevented civil war among our own people, and that I regarded as the worst of all calamities. The call for additional forces for the land and naval service; the blockade of the south-southern seaports; the blockades and embargoes established on rivers and roads; the suspension of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus;* the imprisonment of men without warrant, hearing, or trial by jury; the suppression of civil authority and the establishment of martial law in various cities; the unreasonable seizures and searches of persons, houses, and papers; the arrest, search, and imprisonment even of women; the suppression of newspapers; the withdrawal of mail facilities in Kentucky west of the Tennessee; the establishment of martial law in Missouri; the confiscation of the property, emancipation of the slaves, and subversion of the State government of that people by Maj. Gen. Fremont, and the total obliteration of all State lines and authorities, these, and that demoralizing, monstrous, and unconstitutional confiscation bill recently passed by Congress, make up a record well calculated to alarm and to startle a free people justly jealous of their rights. I have been, and am still, unable to give to these acts any sort of sanction. They are acts which give to the government, intended to be conducted according to the Constitution, the character, in substance, at once of a usurpation and a despotism.

In conscientiously taking such a view of the President's rule, I have not intended to be disloyal to our State or Federal Government. I have refused obedience to only one demand made of me by the Federal authorities, and in that have been sustained by the people of Kentucky and by the Constitution of my country. The people have

sustained me in my recommendation against coercion, in my recommendation of Senator Crittenden's amendments to the Constitution as a settlement to our national difficulties, against the occupation of our soil by a Federal military force, in favor of peace and neutrality, and for voting men and money to arm the State. And now, addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the government, an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made a camping ground, or the pathway for the movement of forces, by either belligerent; and I recommend earnestly to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil, and to respect in good faith the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, in good faith desire to preserve. The valor and fortitude of the Southern people are underrated by those who imagine that they can be subjected to terms of humiliating submission by any military force which the North can possibly find means to maintain in the field. It is my opinion, therefore, that the General Assembly of Kentucky ought to declare, by solemn resolution, that this war ought to be instantly stopped. If it is not, our people, already oppressed by taxation, will be bankrupted, our markets destroyed, our trade ruined, our fields ravaged, every home made desolate and in mourning; and after the expenditure of all our treasure and the loss of a million of lives in the vain effort to subjugate the South, the belligerents at last will be compelled to negotiate a peace, the people and our children having been made barbarians, and the last hope of liberty extinguished. It is the policy of Kentucky to take no part in it. She should keep firmly her present position of neutrality, and when opportunity offers, *as a mediator*, present terms of peace and of settlement alike honorable to both of the contending parties.

I submit the whole matter to the wisdom of your counsels. The peace, position, character, and honor of the State are in your keeping. The people of the whole Commonwealth are looking to you for protection. The minority have a right to the enjoyment of their political opinions as well as the majority. You are aware of the responsibilities that devolve upon you. I have confidence the expectations of the people will be realized. I have confidence there will be unity of purpose and

unanimity of action on your part. I implore you, in the attainment of this all-important end, to confide in each other—to cultivate relations of a closer friendship—to counsel each other affectionately—to interchange your views coolly, respectfully, and frankly, as becomes brothers who have the same great interests and patriotic purposes in view, laying aside all party associations in this dread and trying hour of our history.

It is my duty to execute all constitutional laws of the Commonwealth, and no matter what may be my opinions in regard to their wisdom, my respect for States rights, States sovereignty, and the will of a majority of the people, is such as to make me acquiesce in their decision, and bow in respectful submission to that will as long as I am a citizen of Kentucky. I expect to follow her fortunes through weal or woe, whether my counsels prevail or not—counselling moderation, forbearance, and the cultivation of friendly relations among those of opposite opinions. To the accomplishment of this end, and to keep the peace among our people, all my efforts, which have heretofore been successful, will be directed.

Preparations are being made to prosecute the war upon the most gigantic scale. If it continues, it will be the most frightful of all civil wars that has ever blackened the history of the world, and must end in bankruptcy, anarchy, and ruin. Already our once prosperous and happy people are beginning to feel severely the burdens of taxation, and realize its demoralizing effect upon themselves. The laws are being disregarded—a fiendish spirit is being engendered even between brothers and members of the same family—all, everything, indicating that it must end, even if the present purposes of the government are finally accomplished, in the destruction of all the material interests of the country, in the total demoralization of our people, and in the overthrow of our present system of government.

To preserve peace at home, and to avert this sad calamity, I will co-operate with you most earnestly and cheerfully in any just measures your wisdom may suggest.

B. MAGOFFIN.

# APPENDIX.

[No. 1.]

*Correspondence with the President of the United States.*

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Frankfort, Aug.* 19, 1861.

*To His Excellency*, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of United States:*

I have the honor hereby to accredit to you Messrs. W. A. Dudley and F. K. Hunt, as Commissioners on behalf of the State of Kentucky. The mission of these gentlemen is explained in a communication transmitted through their hands. I take pleasure in commending them to your consideration as gentlemen who well understand the condition of public affairs in this State, and will present to you fully the urgent necessities of the step I have urged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 2.]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Frankfort, Aug.* 19, 1861.

*To his Excellency* ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

SIR: From the commencement of the unhappy hostilities now pending in this country, the people of Kentucky have indicated an earnest desire and purpose, as far as lay in their power, while maintaining their original political status, to do nothing by which to involve themselves in the war; up to this time they have succeeded in securing to themselves and to the State peace and tranquility as the fruits of the policy they adopted. My single object now is to promote the continuance of these blessings to the people of this State.

Until within a brief period the people of Kentucky were quiet and tranquil, free from domestic strife, and undisturbed by internal commotion. They have resisted no law, rebelled against no authority, engaged in no revolution, but constantly proclaimed their firm determination to pursue their peaceful avocations, earnestly hoping that their own soil would be spared the presence of armed troops, and that the scene of conflict would be kept removed beyond the border of their State. By thus avoiding all occasions for the introduction of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no provocation for the presence of military force, the people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to pre-

serve in their State domestic peace and avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

Recently a large body of soldiers have been enlisted in the United States army and collected in military camps in the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of men sworn into the United States service, under officers holding commissions from yourself. Ordnance, arms, munitions, and supplies of war are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered within the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those most prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement now imperils that peace and tranquility which, from the beginning of our pending difficulties, have been the paramount desire of this people, and which, up to this time, they have so secured to the State.

Within Kentucky there has been, and is likely to be, no occasion for the presence of military force. The people are quiet and tranquil, feeling no apprehension of any occasion arising to invoke protection from the Federal arm. They have asked that their territory be left free from military occupation, and the present tranquility of their communication left uninvaded by soldiers. They do not desire that Kentucky shall be required to supply the battle-field for the contending armies, or become the theater of the war.

Now, therefore, as Governor of the State of Kentucky, and in the name of the people I have the honor to represent, and with the single and earnest desire to avert from their peaceful homes the horrors of war, I urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky the military force now organized and in camp within the State. If such action as is hereby urged be promptly taken, I firmly believe the peace of the people of Kentucky will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

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[No. 3.]

LEXINGTON, KY., August 29, 1861.

*His Excellency*, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, *Frankfort:*

SIR: In conformity with your request, we proceeded to Washington to deliver to the President of the United States your communication concerning the encampment of troops in Kentucky. We had an interview with him on Thursday, the 22d inst., and delivered to him your communication, and also your letter accrediting us to him as Commissioners authorized to represent the condition of things in Kentucky, and the urgent reasons for the withdrawal of the troops. We made

this representation as fully as we could, and urged the withdrawal of the troops by the reasons that occurred to us as likely to have an influence. The President heard us courteously; but said little in reply, except to promise that the matter should have his anxious consideration. He said that he would let us know the next day what course he should determine to take in regard to your communication. And at the time fixed he addressed us a note, saying that he would be prepared to deliver an answer to it on the following Monday. On that day he delivered to us the letter which we have now the honor of transmitting to your Excellency.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

W. A. DUDLEY,
F. K. HUNT.

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[No. 4.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
*August* 24, 1861.

*To His Excellency*, B. MAGOFFIN, *Governor of the State of Kentucky:*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "*urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized, and in camp within said State*," is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States.

I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline to so remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to

preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration, or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

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[No. 5.]

*Correspondence with the President of the Confederate States.*

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Frankfort, Aug.* 19, 1861.

*To* Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President of the Confederate States:*

SIR: This is to accredit to you Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., as a Commissioner from the State of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson is the bearer of a communication which will fully explain the object of his mission. I take pleasure in commending to your consideration Mr. Johnson as a gentleman well advised of the existing posture of public affairs in Kentucky. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

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[No. 6.]

FRANKFOT, KY., Sept 3, 1861.

*His Excellency*, B. MAGOFFIN, *Governor of Kentucky:*

SIR: In conformity with your request, I proceeded to Richmond and presented to Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, the communication intrusted to me. His response is embodied in a letter which I have the honor herewith to hand to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

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[No. 7.]

RICHMOND, August 28, 1861.

*To the Hon.* B. MAGOFFIN, *Governor of Kentucky, &c.:*

SIR: I have received your letter informing me that "since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties." In the same communication you express your desire to elicit "an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate

States will continue to respect and observe the neutral position of Kentucky."

In reply to this request, I lose no time in assuring you that the government of the Confederate States of America neither intends nor desires to disturb the neutrality of Kentucky. The assemblage of troops in Tennessee, to which you refer, had no other object than to repel the lawless invasion of that State by the forces of the United States, should their government seek to approach it through Kentucky without respect for its position of neutrality. That such apprehensions were not groundless has been proved by the course of that government in the States of Maryland and Missouri, and more recently in Kentucky itself, in which, as you inform me, "a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities."

The government of the Confederate States has not only respected most scrupulously the neutrality of Kentucky, but has continued to maintain the friendly relations of trade and intercourse which it has suspended with the people of the United States generally.

In view of the history of the past, it can scarcely be necessary to assure your Excellency that the government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the neutrality of Kentucky so long as her people will maintain it themselves.

But neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties; or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought not to be shut to the assailed when they seek to enter it for purposes of self-defense.

I do not, however, for a moment believe that your gallant State will suffer its soil to be used for the purpose of giving an advantage to those who violate its neutrality and disregard its rights, over others who respect them both.

In conclusion, I tender to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

And am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

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[No. 8.]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Frankfort, August*, 1861.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Virginia:*

SIR: Since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties. They have earnestly striven, by their policy, to avert from themselves the calamity of war, and protect their own soil from the presence of contending armies. Up to this period they have enjoyed comparative tranquility and entire domestic peace.

Recently a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the

United States authorities within this State. I have on this day addressed a communication and dispatched Commissioners to the President of the United States, urging the removal of these troops from the soil of Kentucky, and thus exerting myself to carry out the will of the people in the maintenance of a neutral position. The people of this State desire to be free from the presence of the soldiers of either belligerent, and to that end my efforts are now directed.

Although I have no reason to presume that the Government of the Confederate States contemplate, or have ever purposed any violation of the neutral attitude thus assumed by Kentucky, there seems to be some uneasiness felt among the people of some portion of the State, occasioned by the collection of bodies of troops along their southern frontier. In order to quiet this apprehension, and to secure to the people their cherished object of peace, this communication is to represent these facts, and elicit an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the position indicated as assumed by Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

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[No. 9.]

*Correspondence with Governor Harris, of Tennessee.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Nashville, Tenn., August 4th*, 1861.

*His Excellency*, B. MAGOFFIN, *Governor of Kentucky:*

SIR: From the date of the proclamation of your Excellency declaring the neutrality of Kentucky, it has been the settled policy of the authorities of Tennessee to respect Kentucky as a neutral power, and to carefully avoid all acts that could be construed into a violation of any of her rights as such. This policy has been adhered to with perfect fidelity, and will be adhered to by Tennessee as long as the people of Kentucky will act the part of neutrals and the Federal Government respect their neutrality.

But it is proper that I call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that each day brings its accumulation of evidence, forcing me to the conclusion that the Federal Government is organizing military companies, battalions, and regiments in the State of Kentucky, for the avowed purpose of invading Tennessee, and transporting arms and munitions to some of her rebellious citizens, thus aiding and encouraging the rebellion.

It requires no argument to prove to your Excellency that this is a gross and palpable violation of the principles of neutrality which Kentucky has declared she would maintain, and which, I doubt not, it is the purpose of your Excellency to maintain fully and in good faith. I therefore call the attention of your Excellency to the matter, feeling assured that your Excellency will institute such investigations as will

develop whatever action as is being taken within your State, and take such steps as will prevent any organization in Kentucky for the purpose of aiding or abetting the Federal Government in this wicked war that it wages for the purpose of crushing and subjugating the Southern States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

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[No. 10.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*August* 12, 1861.

*His Excellency*, I. G. HARRIS, *Governor of Tennessee:*

SIR: I have just returned from the neighborhood of the military encampment to which you have been pleased to call my attention in your letter to me of the 4th instant, and am truly gratified to inform you that the organization is disapproved of by a large majority of the Union men with whom I have conversed, some of them being the most prominent citizens of our State. The persons engaged in it have given the most solemn assurances they do not intend an invasion of Tennessee, or any hostile purposes in that direction; but have organized solely for the purpose of protecting the State from invasion. Many of them believe, or affect to believe, there is great danger of an invasion from Tennessee. I have taken steps to prevent the organization of these troops, or their encampment upon our soil, with strong hopes of success; and your Excellency may rest assured I will do every thing in my power to have respected the neutrality of Kentucky as set forth in my proclamation. In a few days I hope to be able to inform your Excellency of the disbanding of the organizations to which you have been pleased to call my attention. I am satisfied a large majority even of the Union men in Kentucky are opposed to any such organization here by the Federal Government, or the transportation of arms, men, or munitions over our soil to the State of Tennessee. Many of them are in good faith co-operating with me to prevent it, and most earnestly desire to maintain our position of neutrality during this wicked war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. MAGOFFIN.

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[No. 11.]

*The Seizure of the Steamers "Terry" and "Orr."*

REPORT OF DR. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

PADUCAH, KY., August 27th, 1861.

*To His Excellency*, B. MAGOFFIN, *Governor of Kentucky:*

SIR: In obedience to your request, communicated to me by telegraph, bearing date the 22d of August, instant, I visited Cairo for the purpose of inquiring of the Federal authorities there their reasons for

arresting Messrs. Watson, Stoveall, and Carter, citizens of Ballard county, Ky., and the seizure of the steamer W. B. Terry at the wharf of the city of Paducah.

Owing to various causes, I did not reach Cairo until the 25th inst. Thinking it best to go by land and see the people, especially the parties that had been arrested, and thus gather from both sides the real facts of the case, it lengthened the trip, and very greatly increased the labor. I was received with marked respect by Col. T. J. Oglesby, commanding, who declined, however, to regard my visit as official in its character; but entered freely into conversation, and, with the most manly frankness, explained the motives that had prompted his action in the matter complained of. He said, that on the morning of the arrest of Messrs. Watson and Stoveall, he saw an unusual number of persons on the Kentucky shore, opposite to Cairo, and he supposed them to be Confederate troops or a party of engineers from their camp at Union City, Tennessee, or elsewhere, who, under their authority, were engaged in sketching a profile of the grounds, with the view to its occupation for military purposes. Under this supposition, he ordered a company, or squad, of men to cross over and drive them off, or to arrest and detain them for examination. Upon the landing of the troops, the other party (who were citizens from the surrounding counties attracted by an unusual amount of heavy firing of cannon, and which they concluded was a battle then in progress) fled, being wholly unarmed, and not meditating hostilities, leaving only the two gentlemen above named, who refused to retreat. They were arrested, and taken to Cairo, and detained forty-four hours, which long detention, I learn from all the parties, was owing to the absence of the commanding officer. He required them to bring proof that they were good, law-abiding citizens; and Mr. Charles S. Marshall was sent for, who, upon his arrival, gave the necessary assurances, and both were released.

It is proper to remark that Col. Oglesby asked them if they were Secessionists, and they promptly said they were. He told them, and also told me, that that was not the cause of their arrest and detention —that they had a right to their opinions, and this he would, under no circumstances, take from any man—but he would arrest spies or persons unlawfully giving aid and comfort to those with whom they were at war.

For further particulars in reference to the arrest of these two gentlemen, I refer you to their report of the transaction, herewith inclosed, from the parties themselves.

The man Carter was a citizen of Ballard county, but was arrested at Norfolk, Missouri, opposite Island No. 1. His arrest was thought to be malicious, and he was discharged, after a short detention, without the intervention of any one in his behalf.

The practice of administering an oath to support the Constitution, with other conditions, generally called an oath of allegiance, to suspected persons, has not been practiced by Col. Oglesby, and he declared to me that he would arrest no man on account of his opinions.

In regard to the question of arresting persons in Kentucky, Colonel

Oglesby said that he had scrupulously observed our neutrality, except in the case referred to, and that the step taken was only precautionary to the end of preventing those he was at war with from occupying a position that would be dangerous to him. He said, however, that he was acting under instructions, and he could not tell how long the present policy would remain unchanged.

The facts in regard to the seizure of the steamer Terry are already known. Commodore Rogers, of the United States Navy, is in command of the fleet of gun-boats (three in number) at and about Cairo. He regards the Terry as a lawful prize, and any negotiations in regard to her must be had with the Government at Washington. She was a regular packet trading between Paducah and Eastport, on the Tennessee river, where for four years she had run regularly as a mail-boat twice a week, and the officers were not aware that the trade was unlawful. Three of the owners of the Terry are citizens of Kentucky, and one a citizen of Mississippi, and the loss of the boat sweeps away the last dollar that one at least of the owners is worth.

The seizure of the W. B. Terry was followed on the same day by that of the steamer Samuel Orr, the United States mail packet between Paducah and Evansville. This was done by the officers and crew of the W. B. Terry, with the assistance of three other persons, one or two of whom only were citizens of Paducah—the others are mainly citizens of Tennessee. She was heavily freighted, and the cargo was owned by citizens of Paducah. The boat, with the cargo, was taken up the Tennessee river, into the State of Tennessee, where she now lies awaiting the action of the authorities of that State. By the seizure of the Orr, Paducah has lost its entire up-river trade, which is seriously felt by all classes of citizens, and universally regretted.

Permit me to call your attention to the substance of a conversation had with Commodore Rogers of the United States Navy. He complained of bad treatment at the hands of our citizens as the gun-boats were passing on their first trip down to Cairo, and that if it was repeated he would bombard the city. The bad treatment complained of was from a number of boys who waved a small Southern flag, threw up their hats, and one of them threw a stone, as he alleges. Not one adult took part in the demonstration. I was not present, but learn from some of the best men of Paducah, that none but children were engaged in it.

He also said that he had made a contract for some timber up the Tennessee river, and if the timber was interfered with, and not allowed to pass the city, that he would not leave a house standing.

There is great uneasiness felt throughout the border counties. Many persons have removed their families; and many gentlemen who had been threatened by General Prentiss, while in command, have no regular place to sleep. All this feeling of insecurity induces the practice of wearing arms, and will lead to violence towards those of opposite opinions, if a better state of things cannot be brought about.

There are many reckless men who wish to monopolize the smuggling business, for which there are great facilities, and these are continually going with complaints to the commander at Cairo, and other places—

where good bargains may be had—of bad usage from Secessionists, the better to impose upon the federal port officer, who generally listens willingly, and gives a permit to the *poor persecuted Union man from Paducah* to ship as much bacon, whisky, and coffee as he can buy. Thus their loyalty has been turned into merchandise, and paid well up to this time. And, as a general thing, those that have complained the most have made the most by it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

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[No. 12.]

LETTER FROM GOV. HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Nashville, Tenn., August 30th*, 1861.

*His Excellency*, B. MAGOFFIN:

SIR: I am informed by gentlemen of the highest respectability, that, on or about the 21st instant, a gun-boat, commanded by Federal officers, and manned by Federal troops, seized the steamer "Terry" at Paducah, Kentucky, and carried her to Cairo, Illinois. The "Terry," I understand, was owned by citizens of your State, who retaliated by seizing the steamer "Samuel Orr," a mail packet, plying between Evansville, Indiana, and Paducah, and owned by citizens of the former place.

The "Orr," with her cargo of groceries, was, by her captors, run up the Tennessee river, and now lies under the guns of Fort Henry, within the State of Tennessee. The boat and cargo having been brought within the jurisdiction of Tennessee by citizens of Kentucky, and placed in the custody of military officers under my command, I have deemed it due to you, and the neutrality of Kentucky, that I report the facts to you, and hold the boat and cargo subject to suc' order as your Excellency may see proper to make in the premises.

It is with profound interest and regret that I have witnessed recently the open violation of the neutrality of Kentucky by the government of the United States, by the establishment of military encampments and other warlike preparations within the territorial limits and jurisdiction of your State. If we should unfortunately be on the eve of a collision between our States, produced by the machinations of a common enemy, I desire, at this time, on behalf of Tennessee, to renew to your Excellency, as the official representative of Kentucky, the assurances heretofore given that the authorities and people of Tennessee have faithfully observed and respected the neutrality of your State, and will, if permitted by the authorities and people of Kentucky, continue to do so; that nothing but hostile acts and demonstrations against Tennessee and the confederate States shall ever initiate the contest between our States, though citizens of different governments, and they at war with each other. Our people cannot forget the past. The relations and connections formed in peace and

war during an association of three fourths of a century, cannot be severed in a month or a year. The indignation felt by us towards the aggressive and vindictive majority of the people of the free States has never been entertained towards Kentuckians.

We feel that socially, commercially, politically, and geographically, you are so connected with us as to render hatred and hostility anomalous and unnatural. The Confederate Government has never demanded, and we trust and believe never will demand, that we should wantonly or unjustly infringe the neutrality of Kentucky; and our policy and intentions in this regard have been not only expressed but demonstrated by our conduct up to this time.

Under these circumstances, we cannot believe that Kentucky will, at the instigation of either of the belligerents, abandon the position of neutrality so lately and solemnly assumed; or permit it to be used as to render a hollow peace more harassing and dangerous than open war.

I cannot close this communication without again calling the attention of your Excellency to the continuance of some and the formation of other encampments of Federal troops within the State of Kentucky, evidently for purposes of hostility to Tennessee and the Confederate States, as well as the transportation of arms and munitions to some of our discontented citizens.

I have no doubt that Kentucky assumed the position of neutrality in good faith, nor do I doubt the determination of your Excellency to maintain it fairly and honorably, but would respectfully ask the concurrence of all departments of your State government in the removal of these irritating and harassing causes of controversy, which constantly endanger the peaceful relations of our States and people.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

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[No. 13.]

*Correspondence with Brigadier General Thos. L. Crittenden.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Frankfort, August* 30, 1861.

*Brigadier General* THOS. L. CRITTENDEN:

SIR: I have received information, though not official, that two guards of a railroad bridge over South Licking, below Cynthiana, were fired on last night, one of whom was killed and the other wounded, and that the bridge was fired in two places. Such outrages must be summarily stopped, and I authorize you to go to the scene of disturbance immediately, learn the true state of facts, and call out any number of companies of the State Guard you may deem necessary for the protection of the bridge in question, or any other bridge on the line of that railroad, or any other property of the railroad company which in your judgment may need protection. I wish you to execute this order immediately in person, and report to me as soon as may be.

B. MAGOFFIN,
*Commander-in-Chief.*

[No. 14.]

FRANKFORT, September 1, 1861.

*To His Excellency*, GOV. MAGOFFIN:

SIR: In accordance with your order of the 30th ultimo, I started as soon as practicable, and reached Cynthiana at 12 o'clock on the next day. I regret to say that your information was correct. Two men, who had been placed by the manager of the railroad as watchmen on a bridge, about one and a half miles above Cynthiana, had been shot during the night of the 29th ult. One of them was killed, and the other slightly wounded. The bridge also had been fired in two places. I conferred frankly with many of the most prominent and intelligent men of both parties, citizens of Cynthiana and Harrison county, and learned from them that the crime just committed had excited feelings of horror and detestation in the minds of all. I learned also, that before my arrival the citizens of the town and county had, in a series of resolutions, a copy of which I herewith inclose, expressed and published, not only their horror of the crime, but their determination to find out and bring to punishment the parties guilty of the outrage—and in all things to maintain the laws of Kentucky. Already a person suspected has been arrested, and is in jail at Cynthiana, and other suspected parties are being pursued. It was the opinion of all the gentlemen with whom I conversed, and they were numerous, intelligent, and prominent, that there was no danger except from individual felons who unfortunately infest, now and then, every community, and that the ordinary civil tribunals, together with the present feelings and watchfulness of the people, was a sufficient security against them. Under these circumstances, I deemed it unnecessary and improper to detail a guard for the bridges from the State Guard. The proprietor of the road, who was present, upon the announcement of my determination, expressed his entire satisfaction therewith. I will only add, that the officers and men of the Guard were ready for duty if ordered.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

*Brigadier-General K. S. G.*

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